

7 ANNEXES

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- *Annex-I:* List of personals consulted during site selection.
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S .N.	Name of the scientist	Designation	Organization
1	• Dr BR Sthapit	• Scientist	• International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
2	• Mr KB Kadayat	• DADO	• District Agriculture Development Office, Lamjung
3	• Mr D Sharma	• Outreach Officer	• National Maize Research Programme
4	• Mr JP Jaiswal	• Technical Advisor	• Gulmi-Arghakhanchi Rural Development Project (GARDP)
5	• Dr KB Koirala	• Breeder	• National Maize Research Programme
6	• Mr CB Kunwar	• Breeder	• National Maize Research Programme
7	• Mr T Shrestha	• Agronomist	• District Agriculture Development Office, Gulmi
8	• DR Kafle	• Extension Officer	• District Agriculture Development Office, Arghakhanchi

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- ***Annex-II:*** Checklist for site selection
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- Distance from the road head
- Agro-ecological region
- Proportion of *khet/ bari*
- Production situation of major food crops
- Role of maize in:
  - income generation
  - food security
  - livestock production
  - farming system
- History of varietal intervention
- Ratio of Improved: Local maize
- Name of the HYV grown in the area
- Seed supply situation
- Ethnic composition of the farmers of the village
- Willingness of the farmers to participate in the programme

- **Annex-III:** Summary of meeting of the Farmers' Research Committees of Simichaur and Darbar-Devasthan, Gulmi (1999-2000)

**A. Simichaur, Gulmi**

•	• Date	• List of participants					• Objectives	• Remarks
		• Committee		• Farmers		• Total		
		• M	• F	• M	• F			
•	• 13/3/99	• -	• -	• -	• -	• 27	• Village level workshop • Setting Research agenda • Formation of Farmer Research Committee (FRC)	• LI-BIRD, NMRP, VDC representative and farmers)
•	• 27/3/99	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 16	• Breeder farmer and land selection	• LI-BIRD, NMRP, VDC representative and villagers)
•	• 10/4/99	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 24	• Testing materials (seed) distribution.	• Farmers, VDC representative and LI-BIRD site based staff
•	• 24/6/99	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 23	• Discussion on Participatory Maize research. • Participatory wealth ranking • Focus group discussion • Gender maize production analysis	• LI-BIRD, VDC representative and villagers)
•	• 1/10/99	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 13	• Discussion on distribution of winter crops • Price fixation of seed maize	• LI-BIRD, VDC representative
•	• 17/12/99	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 17	• Fixing the time schedule for regular meeting • Monitoring and Focus group discussion on winter crop	• (LI-BIRD, VDC representative)
•	• 22/12/99	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 29	• Selection of represent farmer for International PPB Symposium held on 1-5 May at Pokhara, Nepal	• LI-BIRD, VDC representative • Mrs. Lal Kumari nominated as farmer represent for International PPB symposium.
•	• 14/1/00	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 17	• Post harvest evaluation through FGD • Acknowledge to LI-BIRD for work in area. • Request with LI-BIRD for Exposure tour to research stations.	• VDC representative
•	• 9/2/00	• 6	• 4	• -	• -	• 35	• Review of the activities of first year and Planning for second year.	• LI-BIRD, VDC representative and villagers
•	• 25/3/00	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 23	• Naming to one of the composite bulk grown in participatory varietal selection (PVS)	• VDC representative and villagers • Naming of composite bulk as <i>Resunga</i> Composite.
•	• 6/4/00	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 25	• Winter crop monitoring • Farm walk (FW) • Focus Group discussion (FGD) & Ranking of the winter crops	• LI-BIRD, VDC representative and villagers
•	• 20/5/00	• 7	• 4	• -	• -	• 24	• To fix time schedule for training on Mass selection	• VDC representative

•	•	8/7 /00	•	7	•	4	•	•	•	0	•	1 4	•	Motivator selection • Criteria set out to select farmers for exposure tour • Discussion on roles of FRC	•	LI-BIRD, VDC representative, participating and non participating farmers
•	•	9/7 /00	•	7	•	4	•	•	•	0	•	1 7	•	Discussion on going activities	•	VDC representative
•	•	29/ 7/0 0	•	7	•	4	•	•	•	1	•	1 6	•	Farm walk and discussion	•	VDC representative
•	•	19/ 8/0 0	•	7	•	4	•	•	•	2	•	2 0	•	Monitoring and Focus group discussion (FGD)	•	NARC, NMRP, DADO, LI-BIRD, VDC representative
•	•	30/ 8/0 0	•	7	•	4	•	•	•	1	•	3 1	•	Selection of testing materials through FW and FGD by preference ranking.	•	Participating /non participating farmers, LI-BIRD, VDC representative
•	•	12/ 9/0 0	•	7	•	4	•	•	•	2	•	1 5	•	To make demand on Winter crop seed as PVS with LI-BIRD	•	VDC representative



•	•	12/8/00	•	6	•	5	•	1	•	2	•	2	•	Formation of 2 sub committees • Adviser committee with 7 members in which VDC chairperson as coordinator • Female working committee with all 12 female members • Decided to initiate to formulate group constitution for formal registration.	•	VDC representative, participating and non participating farmers
•	•	18/8/00	•	6	•	5	•	1	•	7	•	7	•	Field monitoring and Focus Group discussion	•	Out reach division, NMRP-(NARC), DADO, LI-BIRD, VDC representative, Participating and non participating farmers.
•	•	28/9/00	•	4	•	5	•	1	•	1	•	5	•	Winter crop seed distribution	•	VDC representative, Participating and non participating farmers VDC representative, Participating and non participating farmers

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- *Annex IV*: List of personals consulted during variety search

S N o	Name of the scientist	Designation	Organization
1	• Dr BR Sthapit	• Scientist	• International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
2	• Mr K Adhikari	• Coordinator	• National Maize Research Programme
3	• Mr KB Kadayat	• DADO	• District Agriculture Development Office, Lamjung
4	• Dr Joel Ransom	• Agronomist	• CIMMYT, Nepal
5	• Mr D Sharma	• Outreach Officer	• National Maize Research Programme
6	• Mr TP Tiwari	• Breeder	• Agriculture Research Station, Pakhribas
7	• Mr JP Jaiswal	• Technical Advisor	• Gulmi-Argkhanchi Rural Development Project (GARDP)
8	• Dr KB Koirala	• Breeder	• National Maize Research Programme
9	• Mr CB Kunwar	• Breeder	• National Maize Research Programme
10	• Mr T Shrestha	• Agronomist	• District Agriculture Development Office, Gulmi
11	• Dr N Rajbhandari	• Agronomist	• CIMMYT, Nepal

• **Annex-V: Characteristics of maize growing households at Darbar Devisthan and Simichaur of Gulmi District**

• Characteristics	• All	• Gender categories		• Wealth categories			• Ethnic categories		
		• Male	• Female	• Rich	• Medium	• Poor	• BCJ	• GMN	• KDS
• Age of household head (years)	• 50.1±1.1	• 51.4±1.7	• 44.4±2.1	• 52.6±2.4	• 49.3±Y±2.4	• 48.1±2.8	• 49.6±1.6	• 56.4±5.1	• 47.6±5.0
• Sex of household head (%)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Male	• 81	• 81	• 0	• 82.9	• 80.0	• 80.0	• 76.3	• 100	• 100
• Female	• 19	• 0	• 19	• 17.1	• 20.0	• 20.0	• 23.8	• 0	• 0
• Education of household head (%)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Illiterate	• 19.0	• 12.3	• 47.4	• 6.0	• 23.3	• 29.0	• 15.0	• 10.0	• 60.0
• Just literate/primary education	• 47.0	• 48.1	• 42.1	• 57.1	• 43.3	• 40.0	• 45.0	• 80.0	• 30.0
• Secondary education	• 21.0	• 24.7	• 5.3	• 14.3	• 23.3	• 26.0	• 24.0	• 10.0	• 10.0
• University education	• 13.0	• 15.0	• 5.3	• 22.2	• 10.1	• 6.0	• 16.3	• 0.0	• 0.0
• Households by family type (%)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Male	• 78	• 74.1	• 94.7	• 77.1	• 80	• 77.1	• 81.3	• 40	• 90
• Female	• 22	• 25.9	• 5.3	• 22.9	• 20	• 22.9	• 18.8	• 60	• 10
• Family size (number)	• 6.7±0.4	• 7.2±0.4	• 4.9±0.5	• 7.8±0.5	• 6.1±0.5	• 6.2±0.7	• 6.9±0.4	• 5.4±0.9	• 6.7±1.0
• Family labour size (number)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Male	• 1.3±0.1	• 1.3±0.1	• 1.3±0.2	• 1.2±0.1	• 1.3±0.1	• 1.5±0.2	• 1.4±0.1	• 1.2±0.2	• 1.1±0.1
• Female	• 1.6±0.1	• 1.7±0.1	• 1.3±0.1	• 1.7±0.2	• 1.6±0.1	• 1.5±0.2	• 1.6±0.1	• 1.4±0.3	• 1.8±0.2
• Children	• 1.6±0.1	• 1.7±0.1	• 1.5±0.3	• 1.4±0.2	• 1.7±0.2	• 1.8±0.3	• 1.7±0.1	• 1.5±0.3	• 1.5±0.5
• Wealth class (% household)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Rich	• 35.0	• 26.0	• 32.0	• 35.0	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 40.0	• 30.0	• 0.0
• Medium	• 30.0	• 29.6	• 32.0	• 0.0	• 30.0	• 0.0	• 31.3	• 40.0	• 10.0
• Poor	• 35.0	• 34.6	• 37.0	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 35.0	• 29.0	• 30.0	• 90.0
• Resource ownership	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Khet land (ha/household)	• 0.3±0.04	• 0.3±0	• 0.3±0.1	• 0.4±0.1	• 0.2±0.1	• 0.1±0	• 0.3±0	• 0.2±0	• 0±0
• Bari land (ha/household)	• 0.4±0.4	• 0.4±0.1	• 0.3±0	• 0.6±0.1	• 0.4±0	• 0.3±0	• 0.4±0.1	• 0.4±0.1	• 0.2±1
• Parcel of bari land (Mean)	• 2.3±0.1	• 2.4±0.2	• 1.9±0.3	• 2.8±0.3	• 2.2±0.2	• 2.0±0.1	• 2.4±0.1	• 2.5±0.7	• 1.6±0.3
• Buffalo (number)	• 2.6±0.1	• 2.7±0.2	• 2.05±0.2	• 3.2±0.2	• 2.6±0.2	• 1.2±0.1	• 2.7±0.2	• 2.2±0.3	• 1.6±0.2

• Cattle (number)	• 2.4±0.2	• 2.4±0.3	• 1.5±0.5	• 2.7±0.4	• 2.1±0.4	• 2.2±0.4	• 2.5±0.3	• 1.8±0.4	• 2.0±0.0
• Goats (number)	• 2.5±0.2	• 2.6±0.3	• 2.2±0.2	• 2.6±0.4	• 2.1±0.2	• 2.7±0.4	• 2.7±0.2	• 2.0±0.5	• 1.2±0.2
• Poultry (number)	• 5.5±0.6	• 6.0±0.7	• 2.3±0.6	• 5.4±1.2	• 6.5±1.5	• 5.1±0.9	• 4.3±0.7	• 8.1±1.5	• 6.0±1.6
• Livestock unit per household	• 2.8±0.2	• 3.0±0.2	• 1.9±0.2	• 3.8±0.4	• 2.7±0.2	• 1.8	• 3.0±0.2	• 2.4±0.4	• 1.4±0.2
• Food self-sufficiency (month)	• 7.2±0.3	• 7.3±0.4	• 6.8±0.6	• 8.9±0.5	• 7.6±0.5	• 5.3±0.4	• 7.5	• 9.3	• 3.3
• Households engaged in off-farm labour (%)	• 72.0	• 71.6	• 74.0	• 71.4	• 73.3	• 71.4	• 70.0	• 80.0	• 80.0

Note: BCJ to represent Brahmin/Chhetri/Jogi; GMN to represent Gurung/Magar/Newar, and KDS to represent Kami/Damai/Sarki

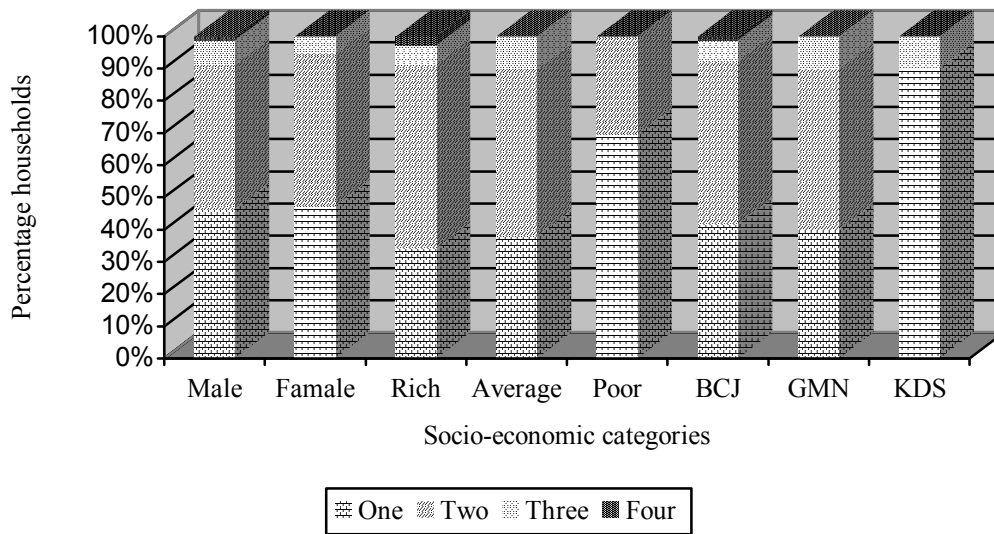
• **Annex-VI:** Maize varieties and their uses as reported by farmers at Darbar Devisthan and Simichaur of Gulmi District

• Characteristics	• All	• Gender categories		• Wealth categories			• Ethnic categories		
		• Male	• Female	• Rich	• Medium	• Poor	• BCJ	• GMN	• KDS
• Sell maize	• 10.4	• 9.1	• 16.0	• 20.0	• 3.4	• 6.3	• 12.0	• -	• 11.1
• Exchange maize for other grains	• 2.0	• 2.5	• 0.0	• 5.7	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 2.5	• -	• -
• Purchase maize	• 61.0	• 60.3	• 64.3	• 31.0	• 74.0	• 84.0	• 60.3	• 44.4	• 100
• Cultivation of improved variety	• 13.0	• 8.3	• 39.0	• 13.3	• 12.0	• 13.3	• 16.2	• 0.00	• 0.0
• Changing seeds for the last 5 years	• 38.6	• 38.0	• 42.0	• 35.0	• 35.0	• 44.4	• 37.3	• 40.0	• 44.4
• No. of varieties grown in 1999	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• One variety	• 46.5	• 46.3	• 47.4	• 34.3	• 38.0	• 66.0	• 42.0	• 40.0	• 90.0
• Two varieties	• 45.5	• 45.0	• 47.4	• 57.7	• 52.0	• 29.0	• 51.0	• 50.0	• 0.0
• Three varieties	• 7.1	• 7.5	• 5.3	• 5.7	• 10.3	• 6.0	• 6.3	• 10.0	• 10.0
• Four varieties	• 1.0	• 1.3	• 0.0	• 2.9	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 1.3	• 0.0	• 0.0
• Reasons for more varieties	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Prepare different food items	• 41.5	• 41.9	• 40.0	• 43.5	• 27.8	• 41.7	• 32.6	• 100.0	• -
• Harvest at different time	• 34.0	• 37.2	• 20.0	• 34.8	• 33.3	• 33.3	• 28.3	• 83.3	• -
• Suit different types of land	• 67.9	• 67.4	• 70.0	• 69.6	• 55.6	• 50.0	• 69.6	• 50.0	• -
• For use as animal feed	• 32.0	• 30.2	• 40.0	• 17.4	• 22.2	• 75.0	• 26.1	• 66.7	• -
• Meet fodder requirements	• 20.8	• 14.0	• 50.0	• 21.7	• 11.1	• 33.3	• 21.7	• -	• -
• Usage of maize	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
• Grit ( <i>makai ko bhat</i> )	• 76.6	• 76.2	• 78.6	• 73.7	• 78.5	• 81.0	• 76.3	• 81.3	• 72.0
• Bread ( <i>roti</i> )	• 2.3	• 2.3	• 2.4	• 2.5	• 1.6	• 2.6	• 2.4	• 0.6	• 4.4
• Porridge ( <i>dhindo</i> )	• 0.9	• 0.85	• 1.1	• 1.5	• 0.23	• 0.2	• 1.0	• 0.0	• 0.0
• Roasted	• 13.5	• 13.2	• 15.0	• 13	• 15.0	• 13.3	• 13.2	• 17	• 10
• Others	• 6.7	• 7.4	• 3.0	• 9.4	• 5.0	• 3.1	• 7.0	• 0.9	• 13.3
• Use of chemical against storage pests	• 7.6	• 8.5	• 5.3	• 9.4	• 3.4	• 9.7	• 9.5	• 0	• 0
• Use of traditional method against storage pests	• 87.2	• 85.7	• 94.7	• 93.9	• 86.2	• 82.4	• 89.5	• 100.0	• 60.0
• Participated in training (%)	• 8.2	• 9.0	• 6.0	• 15.2	• 7.0	• 3.0	• 10.4	• 0.0	• 0.0

• Participated in educational tours (%)	• 6.0	• 7.4	• 0.0	• 9.0	• 7.0	• 3.0	• 7.5	• 0.0	• 0.0
• Received information on improved technology for maize production (%)	• 15.1	• 16.0	• 12.0	• 23.0	• 21.0	• 3.0	• 19.0	• 0.0	• 0.0

Note: BCJ to represent Brahmin/Chhetri/Jogi; GMN to represent Gurung/Magar/Newar, and KDS to represent Kami/Damai/Sarki

- **Annex-VII:** Number of maize variety per household across gender, wealth and ethnic categories



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- *Annex-VIII:* Distribution of breeding knowledge by gender, wealth, and ethnicity (figures in percentage households)

• Characteristics	• All	• Gender categories		• Wealth categories			• Ethnic categories		
		• Male	• Female	• Rich	• Average	• Poor	• BC J	• G M N	• K DS
• Separate seed and grain in advance	• 96.2	• 97.0	• 93.9	• 97.7	• 94.1	• 94.1	• 97.2	• 90.0	• 91.7
• Stage of seed selection									
• a. On standing crop	• 0.1	• 10.0	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 1.0	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 1.0	• 0.0
• b. Immediately after harvest	• 100.0	• 96.0	• 97.0	• 44.0	• 32.0	• 3.8	• 10.8	• 8.0	• 12.0
• c. From stored cobs	• 0.8	• 1.0	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 1.0	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 1.0	• 0.0
• Basis of cob selection for seed									
• a. Cobs with big, bold grains	• 67.2	• 63.6	• 67.6	• 30.0	• 32.0	• 26.0	• 72.0	• 7.0	• 7.0
• b. Big, good-looking cobs	• 83.6	• 75.7	• 79.4	• 32.0	• 31.0	• 32.0	• 5.0	• 8.0	• 9.0
• c. Matured cobs	• 36.0	• 30.3	• 47.0	• 18.0	• 10.0	• 8.0	• 43.0	• 1.0	• 2.0
• d. Healthy cobs without insect and disease damage	• 35.2	• 32.3	• 38.2	• 17.0	• 12.0	• 14.0	• 37.0	• 4.0	• 4.0
• e. Cobs not damaged by birds and rodents	• 1.6	• 1.0	• 2.9	• 0.0	• 2.0	• 0.0	• 2.0	• -	• -
• f. Uniform grain color	• 0.0	• 4.0	• 2.9	• 1.0	• 0.0	• 0.0	• 3.0	• -	• 2.0
• Practice of discarding grains on tips of cob while selecting seeds	• 97.7	• 98.0	• 97.0	• 95.3	• 97.1	• 10.0	• 98.1	• 10.0	• 91.7
• Knowledge about need for seed replacement to maintain varietal purity and vigor	• 24.2	• 24.0	• 25.0	• 27.9	• 23.5	• 13.5	• 28.0	• 0.0	• 8.3
• Knowledge about male and female flowers of maize									
• a. Male flower	• 6.0	• 8.0	• 0.0	• 8.7	• 3.0	• 0.0	• 7.2	• 0.0	• 0.0
• b. Female flower	• 6.0	• 8.0	• 0.0	• 8.7	• 3.0	• 0.0	• 7.2	• 0.0	• 0.0
• Knowledge about the use of flowers									

• a. use of tassel	• 12.0	• 13.1	• 9.0	• 17.1	• 6.7	• 5.7	• 12.6	• 0.0	• 16.7
• b. use of silk	• 9.0	• 11.1	• 3.0	• 11.4	• 6.7	• 0.0	• 9.0	• 0.0	• 16.7
• Knowledge about the reason of varietal mixtures	• 10.5	• 13.1	• 3.0	• 14.3	• 6.7	• 2.8	• 10.0	• 1.0	• 16.7

*Note:* Ethnicity is represented by BCJ for Brahmin/Chhetri/Jogi, GMN for Gurung/Magar/Newar, and KDS for Kami/Damai/Sarki.

• **Annex-IX: Gender roles in maize production and utilisation (percentage time contribution)**

• Activities	• Male	• Female	• children
• <b>A. Maize production activities</b>	•	•	•
1. Seed preparation (shelling cobs, drying and storage)	• 24.8	• 61.1	• 14.1
2. Carry compost/FYM to the field	• 17.4	• 63.5	• 19.1
3. Land preparation	• 54.8	• 36.5	• 8.7
4. Seed sowing	• 11.7	• 42.8	• 45.5
5. Field supervision for seed germination	• 43.4	• 52.1	• 4.5
6. Weeding and earthing up maize crop (first)	• 34.1	• 49.4	• 16.5
7. Weeding and earthing up of maize crop (second)	• 41.0	• 54.5	• 4.5
8. Inter-crop sowing of beans, cowpeas, pumpkin etc.	• 11.9	• 74.3	• 13.7
9. Relay transplanting of finger millet in maize field	• 30.8	• 56.0	• 13.2
10. Field supervision of lodging of maize plants	• 41.3	• 52.1	• 6.6
11. Harvesting and transporting	• 35.9	• 50.3	• 13.8
12. Making bundles of maize stover and transporting	• 53.9	• 39.5	• 6.6
13. Processing ( <i>khostyane/jhuto parne</i> ) and storage of cobs	• 33.8	• 45.5	• 20.7
• <b>Total</b>	• <b>33.5</b>	• <b>52.1</b>	• <b>14.4</b>
• <b>B. Consumption and marketing activities</b>	•	•	•
1. Shelling cobs	• 24.2	• 57.1	• 18.7
2. Processing (cleaning and drying) grains for milling	• 15.3	• 76.6	• 8.1
3. Carrying grains to processing mills	• 27.2	• 52.0	• 20.7
4. Carrying grains to market for selling*	• 49.7	• 50.3	• -
5. Purchase	• 55.1	• 44.3	• 0.6
• <b>Total</b>	• <b>34.1</b>	• <b>56.2</b>	• <b>9.7</b>
• <b>C. seed management activities</b>	•	•	•
1. Selection of cobs for seed	• 37.3	• 57.1	• 5.6
2. Shelling grains from the selected cobs	• 31.1	• 52.4	• 16.5
3. Seed processing and treatment (cleaning, drying and treatment) and seed storage	• 21.7	• 74.4	• 3.9
4. Preparing storage pot/structure for seed storage	• 26.3	• 72.5	• 1.2
• <b>Total</b>	• <b>29.1</b>	• <b>64.1</b>	• <b>6.8</b>

- **Annex-X:** Gender differences in decision making in maize production and utilisation (percentage contribution in decision making)

• Activities	• Male	• Female
• <b>A. Maize production activities</b>	•	•
1. Selection of maize variety for next season planting	• 49.2	• 50.8
2. Selection of land selection according to the variety	• 46.1	• 53.9
3. Date/time of sowing	• 51.5	• 48.5
4. Selection of crops for inter-cropping with maize	• 27.0	• 73.0
5. Date/time of weeding and earthing up of maize	• 36.2	• 63.8
6. Date/time of maize harvest	• 44.6	• 55.4
• <b>Total</b>	• <b>42.4</b>	• <b>57.6</b>
• <b>B. Consumption and marketing activities</b>	•	•
1. When and how much grains to shell	• 30.6	• 69.4
2. Quantity of grits/flour to be milled at a time	• 23.2	• 76.8
3. When to carry maize grains to the mill (for milling)	• 27.6	• 72.4
4. Food items to be cooked daily	• 33.0	• 67.0
5. Whether to sale maize or not	• 44.8	• 55.2
6. Quantity of maize grains to sold	• 37.7	• 62.3
7. Whether to purchase maize or not	• 41.5	• 58.5
8. Quantity of maize grains to purchased	• 36.1	• 63.9
• <b>Total</b>	• <b>36.1</b>	• <b>63.9</b>
• <b>C. Seed management activities</b>	•	•
1. Selection of maize varieties for next season	• 46.2	• 53.8
2. Quantity of seeds of different varieties for next season	• 39.9	• 60.1
3. Ways/methods of storing seed	• 35.3	• 64.7
4. Number of sun-drying of stored seeds and using other treatments	• 30.7	• 69.3
5. Whether to change old seeds or not	• 48.0	• 52.0
6. Type and quantity of seeds of new variety to be planted	• 48.8	• 51.2
7. Giving self-produced seeds to other farmers	• 36.1	• 63.9
• <b>Total</b>	• <b>36.3</b>	• <b>63.7</b>

- **Annex-XI:** Topics covered during Farmers Training on Mass Selection
- 
- The details of the training modules have been presented in separate training manual (Subedi *et al.*, Unpublished).
- 
- 1. Plant morphology: Introduction to different parts/ organs of the plant and their function
  - Root (seminal, adventitious root)
  - Stem (node, internode)
  - Leaf (leaf blade, leaf sheath, and ligule) (lamina, veins, and midrib)
- 
- 2. Floral morphology: Introduction to flower, different parts/ organs of flower and their function
  - Flower (male, female flowers)
  - Tassel (tassel branch, husk, anther, pollen grain)
  - Ear (shank, cob, ovule, silk, husk)
- 
- 3. Reproduction system:
  - Introduction to pollination and fertilization
  - Types of pollination (self- Vs cross-pollination)
  - Difference in pollination process of self-pollinated crops (rice, wheat etc) with respect to cross-pollinated crops (maize, mustard etc.)
  - Difference in floral morphology of self- and cross-pollinated plants
- 
- 4. Parent selection:
  - Concept of inheritance
  - Parent selection: why and how?
  - Criteria for parent selection
  - Detasseling (as a method of parent selection)
  - Method of detasseling
  - Time of detasseling
  - Care needed during detasseling
- 
- 5. Seed selection:
  - Time of seed selection
  - Selection before harvest: Plant selection
  - Selection at harvest: Plant and ear selection
  - Post harvest selection: Ear and seed selection
  - Criteria for seed selection
  - Post harvest operations: Harvesting, selling, drying and storage.
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- **Annex-XII:** Project evaluation by the stakeholders

- **a. Views of Darbar Devasthan Farmers.**

• Theme of questionnaire	• Farmers Research Committee (FRC)	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers	• VDC representative
• Clarity on the objectives of the project	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes
• Is your roles and responsibility necessary in implementing the project	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• -
• Are you satisfied with your roles and responsibility in the project	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• -
• Willingness to continue participation in future in research project	• Yes, planning to continue FRC through strengthening this committee in future also	• Yes	• Yes	• -
• Effect of FRC formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to implement this type of activities in the community.</li> <li>• We think that we have gained our knowledge to accomplish such activities in group and now onward we can replicate this to other programs in our village.</li> </ul>	• Easy to make discussion and implement the activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to get seed.</li> <li>• Easy to make contact among us through this committee</li> <li>• We think that this Programme is successful also due to the committee</li> </ul>	• Easy to mobilise community, and effective to implement the activities.
• Any future plan to sustain the committee	• Yes, we want to continue this committee. We have formed two sub-committees; Women group and Advisory committee (under the co-ordinatorship of VDC chairperson). We have planning to register these committees formally and raise some funds for minimum office use. We are planning to collect monthly membership charge with the members. We have also planned to ask for financial support with LI-BIRD, VDC, ADO and GARDP. We are planning to form seed producer groups so that we can produce seed with in our village and sale these seeds.	• Yes, we will continue to participate and support whenever FRC asks us for support.	• Yes, we are planning to sustain this committee by becoming member of the committee	• The FRC is doing good job. If FRC asks for some fund for its sustainability VDC could provide some support.
• Female representative in committee	• Female representation in committee is important and we think the Programme would not be successful if the female representation was not made in committee because	• It is useful because we can share anything easily with females rather	• The roles and responsibility of females in agriculture is more they	• -

• Theme questionnaire of	• Farmers Research Committee (FRC)	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers	• VDC representative
	the roles and responsibility of females in agriculture is more and female can convince other females effectively.	than males.	contribute more in agriculture and easy for communication.	
• Useful and possibility to develop new variety for the region from the project?	• Yes, we have some promising varieties like Pop-22, Hill pool yellow, Rampur composite, Resunga composite.	• Yes, we seen some varieties doing well like Pop-22, Rampur composite, Resunga composite.	• Yes, we have some promising varieties, Rampur composite, Resunga composite.	• Yes, Farmers are trying and We have heard that some of the varieties, but could not remember the name, are performing well.
• Any change in maize production in the project area	• Yes, Pre-harvest seed selection started, non lodging maize varieties in the village could be seen. Increased in interest of farmers for group work and discussion for maize production.	• Yes, Pre-harvest seed selection started, non-lodging maize varieties in the village could be seen. Yield increased as I harvested 14 dokos of maize from the same plot where I used to get only 7 dokos (one farmer reported this and other supported the statement).	• Pre-harvest seed selection. • Increased in interest of farmers for group work and discussion regarding maize production started,	• There is awareness increase for quality seed selection for <i>Thulo Pinyalo</i> and farmers are trying it.
• Monitoring and Evaluation for product and process	• It is much beneficial because one can see all the activities directly in the field and evaluate them. It is good that we can evaluate using our own criteria. We can change the programme as per our need.	• Beneficial because we can identify good and bad variety. We can compare all the varieties through observing.	• We can see all the varieties with in the village.	• Information on field activities could be known so it is most important.
• Strength of the project.(Good aspect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lead role is given to farmers</li> <li>▪ Farmers are directly involved.</li> <li>▪ Working style is flexible and works on the interest of farmers</li> <li>▪ Encourage to females is more</li> <li>▪ Practical training to farmers.</li> <li>▪ Encourage to farmers through exposure tour to research station.</li> <li>▪ Time to time monitoring</li> <li>▪ Working attitude of all staff with farmers is very much appreciable.</li> </ul>	• Involvement to females and encourage to them.	• Farmers are involved from problem identification to all of the stages like, monitoring, post harvest evaluation in research. Capacity to mobilise farmers	• Direct involvement of farmers and working in farmers interest encourage to female farmers

• Theme of questionnaire	• Farmers Research Committee (FRC)	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers	• VDC representative
• Weakness of project (Bad aspect)	• While doing research some farmers are in loss	• Frequent visit in field so made difficult to plough for next crop.	• Short project duration, Once farmers are involved in research they should be supported fully till there is some result.	• The project period is very short.
• New learning from the project	• While doing any work if we started with group it will be easy and could be successful.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We know that seed selection should be done before harvest</li> <li>• Method and time of removing tassel for seed selection</li> <li>• We know that we should grow more varieties so that we could select varieties that we like.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre harvest seed selection is necessary.</li> <li>• Appropriate crop husbandry for good production</li> <li>• We the farmers could also select varieties of our need.</li> </ul>	• -
• Suggestion	• Since farmers are involved in research they should be supported until there is result.	• Working period is very short other wise we were all right before now we learn some thing. When you teach to ride tree you should also teach how to get down	• When farmers are involved in research they should be left when they become capable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It would be nice if frequent training for farmers.</li> <li>• Expand of project area with in district.</li> </ul>

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• **b. Views of Simichaur Farmers.**

• Theme of questionnaire	• Farmers Research Committee	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers	• VDC representative
• Clarity on the objectives of the project	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes
• Is your roles and responsibility necessary in implementing the project	• Yes, bridge between LI-BIRD and farmers	• Yes	• Yes, we can learn more when we directly involved.	• -
• Are you satisfied with your roles and responsibility in the project	• Yes	• Yes	• Yes	• -
• Willingness to continue participation in future in research project	• Yes, we are planning to continue this committee in future too.	• Yes	• Yes	• -

•

• Theme of questionnaire	• Farmers Research Committee	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers	• VDC representative
• Effect of FRC formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to implement this type of work in our village.</li> <li>• We think that we increased our knowledge to do this sort of work with making unity and now on ward we can replicate this to other programs in our village.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy to make discussion,</li> <li>• Easy to get seed</li> <li>• Easy to make contact among us through this committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We think that this Programme is successful also due to the committee. Easy to implement the activities. Committee is very effective in making bridge in between LI-BIRD and farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I feel it is easy to implement the Programme. It is also working as bridge in between LI-BIRD and farmers.</li> </ul>
• Any future plan to sustain the committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, We have plan to raise some funds for some minimal official use. We are planning to collect membership charge among the committee members by monthly. We have plan to develop some resource person for future when there will not be LI-BIRD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, we will participate continuously whenever committee asked us for support we are ready to support it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, we are planning to sustain this committee by becoming member of the committee, providing suggestion that we feel.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trying to link the committee with other agencies within district like GARDP.</li> </ul>
• Female representative in committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female representatives in committee is important and it has been made easy to motivate female farmers for Programme.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is useful since we should do everything in field and we talk and discuss with females rather than males.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The roles and responsibility of females in agriculture is more they are sincere so easy to mobilise and convince other females and effective for communication.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -</li> </ul>
• Useful and possibility to develop new variety for the region from the project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, we have some promising varieties like Rampur composite Resunga composite Hill pool yellow, Hill Pool white, Pop-2 and 4 crossings,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, we have Pop-22, Rampur composite, Resunga composite.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, we have some promising varieties, and we are trying to improve our <i>Thulo Pinyalo</i> through selecting and removing the tassel of taller, weak plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, Farmers are trying hard. I could see some varieties in village are really doing well.</li> </ul>
• Any change in maize production in the project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, Pre-harvest seed selection started,</li> <li>• Production increased due to introduction of new and non lodged varieties in the village. Increased interest of farmers for group work and discussion regarding maize production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, now a days we started to remove the tassel from taller and that ones which we don't like in standing stage and select the best plant in field and also we have started to select the seed after harvest from the best</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-harvest seed selection started, Production increased because we could see more crib (<i>suli</i>) in village. Seed selection practice in the village is changed, like before we used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre-harvest seed selection started in the village</li> </ul>

• Theme of questionnaire	• Farmers Research Committee	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers	• VDC representative
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>selected ones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to select seed after harvest only but now we select seed before and after harvest.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is much beneficial.</li> <li>Farmers could see directly what is happening in the field.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficial because we can see all the varieties in fields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We can see all the varieties with in the village and opportunities to compare the activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information on field activities could be known so it is most important.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strength of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead role is given to farmers</li> <li>Farmers direct involvement since problem identification to implementation of the project.</li> <li>Flexible working nature with an interest of farmers</li> <li>Encourage to females in Programme</li> <li>Provide practical training to farmers</li> <li>Try to give more number of varieties for selection for the region.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Teaching farmers to select seed and how to maintain the quality</li> <li>Provide and opportunity to select varieties of seed</li> <li>Provide technical knowledge on maize production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most thing we liked is this project is working in crop maize which is our major crop and also doing research in our problem with direct involvement of farmers. working in farmers interest</li> <li>Try to increase awareness to farmers for research Provide technical knowledge in farmers' level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involving farmers themselves in research.</li> <li>Provide practical training to farmers</li> <li>Encourage to females.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weakness of project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With in very short period of time seeking to achieve the objective of the project in programme. Less farmers involvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Time period of the project is short, <i>Ka sikayapachhi Kha pani sikaunu pareu, hain bhane haami je thinu thehin thikai thinyau</i> (It would be better not to leave in between. Direct translation of their version is - You have taught us 'A' now we want learn 'B' also and even up to 'Z').</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project duration is very short, how can we get final result in such a short period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Short time project, difficult to complete the job.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New learning from the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interest to work with group increased.</li> <li>Technical knowledge increased.</li> <li>Farmers also could do some good job regarding the research.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We know that seed selection should be done before harvest</li> <li>Techniques to remove the tassel from taller, diseased plants for seed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre harvest seed selection is necessary. Maize varieties get mixed and deteriorate quickly as a result there will be no pure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>

• Theme of questionnaire	• Farmers Research Committee	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers	• VDC representative
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• selection.</li> <li>• There will be male and female flowers in maize.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• variety.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suggestion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers should be supported until there is result, also LI-BIRD should work in other crops also for this region. LI-BIRD should not leave this area until it develop some technical resource person in village level, like FINIDA had left this area by developing 3 technical manpower in village.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make us more capable from this project and it would be nice if we are taught in disease aspect also.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working period is very short to get last result so it is better to expand the time frame and area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It would be nice if frequent training for farmers.</li> <li>• Expand of area with in district.</li> </ul>

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• **c. Views of Field based staff, Extension agency GARDP-II and Researcher.**

• Theme of questionnaire	• Field based staff	• Extension agency GARDP-II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clear on objectives of project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, participated since site selection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, participated from the beginning like village level workshop.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Useful and possibility to develop new variety for the region from the project?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, till now about 4 varieties are performing well and farmers have selected from PVS, Farmers are trying to select maize that suits to them from segregating population of the crosses also and farmers have started to improve the <i>Thulo Pinyalo</i> through mass selection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The tested as well as improved varieties may be useful for the region but depends on time factor with in short period of observation we can't say it's final.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output useful to your organisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GARDP is an extension mandated project so definitely the output will be useful to expand to other areas since it will be ready-made and the cost that we are investing for PVS will be reduced and will be used to other developmental works.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any Intermediary Impacts in the project area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within short period of time about 4 varieties are identified by farmers from PVS but still it should be verified.</li> <li>• Farmer's capacity is increased pre-harvest seed selection practice has started in the village. Farmers have developed confidence for decision, they have started to arrange exchange visit with in project sites, farm walk and focus group discussion. Farmers who hesitated to grow new varieties now have started to ask seed not only of maize but also of winter crops to test and very much easy to work with in community as compared to before. Farmers participation is very good and to sustain the committee they thinking options to raise funds and awareness to community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New learning through working in the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field based practical knowledge at both aspect technical and social.</li> <li>• Capable to understand farmers condition</li> <li>• learned to become more social, dedicate and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• -</li> </ul>

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• Theme of questionnaire	• Field based staff	• Extension agency GARDP-II
	liberal to work with community	
• Any difference between present and past working experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature of working is more familiar with community and direct working with community.</li> <li>• direct link with community and understanding their problem and working for the problem.</li> </ul>	• -
• Monitoring and evaluation	• This is very much useful now FRC has started to arrange Farm walk, Focus group discussion also it would be more effective if they are trained regarding this matter.	• Effective and it would be better if donor would also be there during monitoring.
• Strength of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Since maize is major crop of the region it is working with the crop and research problem is identified with the farmers.</li> <li>▪ Lead role is given to farmers and Research with farmers in their field condition, direct involvement of the farmers.</li> <li>▪ Working style is flexible with an interest of farmers</li> <li>▪ Encourage to females is more</li> <li>▪ Practical training to farmers</li> <li>▪ Basket of choice to farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The most good thing of the project is research work is being carried out in locally adapted variety, trying to improve it and working directly in farmers' problem.</li> <li>• Farmers have basket of choice and options are provided.</li> <li>• Site office is established in project site so staffs are providing extra technical service.</li> </ul>
• Weakness of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expectation is high within short time frame.</li> <li>• Lack of training and exposure visit to staff.</li> </ul>	• Time frame short duration.
• Suggestion	• Programme should be developed till there will be some result of the research and it would be better if donor also come and visit the project site.	• Researcher and donor should be clear about the time frame required for such type of research work. The project duration must be sufficient to achieve the target of the project. Donor and researchers must be clear at the outset, whether any output from such project can be accomplished within such a short duration.

• **d. Views of Researcher NMRP.**

• Theme of questionnaire	• Researcher NMRP
• clear about objectives of project	• Yes, involved since protocol development, site selection
• Necessary of roles and responsibility in implementing the project	• Yes, it is necessary to carry the work of NGOs in national stream level. In fact working nature of NGOs is in certain areas only and out put would be effective and that should be expanded through national stream.
• Usefulness in consolidating Participatory Approach in your organisation through this project.	• We had heard the idea of participatory but after involvement in this project it has stimulated, so selfing of locally adapted variety <i>Thulo Pinyalo</i> and also started to incorporate the local material in breeding.
• Farmers participation in the project.	• It is important and effective and also it is convinced that varieties developed by researcher only may not adapt by farmers since they are the end users but how much it would be practical in genetic. Farmers alone may not go so it would be better if researcher and farmers go jointly.
• Strength of collaboration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work of NGOs is effective</li> <li>• There will be sharing of knowledge and skill among the collaborators. The way of doing work will be feed back to each other</li> <li>• The work done will be go in national system.</li> <li>• Easy to mass communicate.</li> <li>• Cheese pariskrit bhaera janchha</li> <li>• Chance to improve the weakness and could be easy to go further with +ve points.</li> </ul>
• Useful and possibility to develop new variety for the region from the project?	• Yes, As we could see some released and pipe line varieties from national system like, Rampur Composite.
• Monitoring and Evaluation	• Yes, it is much beneficial and important also so that one could see the work in project.
• Strength of the project	▪ Farmers' problem is very much identified so mobilization of the farmers is easy.

• Theme of questionnaire	• Researcher NMRP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Research mandated crop is major in the region and directly link to their life.</li> <li>▪ Trying to link with national system</li> <li>▪ Methodologies which farmer could handled only adapted in research after dealing with them.</li> <li>▪ Options provided to farmers rather than depending only in reducing height.</li> <li>▪ Farmers have chance to get involved in research.</li> </ul>
• Weakness of project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Though the problem is identified it takes long time to solve the problem but the project period id very short.</li> <li>• Lacking of formal reporting by LI-BIRD to NMRP.</li> </ul>
• Suggestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work is in right direction and in case of collaboration it would be nice if LI-BIRD and NMRP goes by preparing MOU.</li> </ul>

• **e. Views of non-participating farmers.**

• Theme of questionnaire	• Participating Female farmers	• Participating male farmers
• Implementation of maize research Programme in area	• Yes	• Yes
• clear about objectives of project	• No	• No
• How the project is being implemented	• No	• No
• Knowledge on FRC	• Yes but don't know who are in committee	• Yes, but don't know the committee members
• Cause of not participating	• Due to not knowing the exact work of the project.	• <i>Due to chaso nadhekayera.</i> We thought that there will be call for us also by turn wise.
• Willingness to continue participation in future	• Yes	• Yes
• Sharing from participating farmers (seed, knowledge)	• Yes	• Yes
• Opinion on job doing by participating farmers.	• Since the participating farmers are saying how the seeds are good or bad and the way of seed selection processes that they knew, we think they are really doing good job for our benefit also.	• Yes they are doing good job because they are testing many new varieties that may or may not yield as we now know they are taking risk for us also.
• Any change in maize production in the project area	• We are seeing many varieties in the village.	• Many varieties in the village

• Note: The sign "-" above in table indicate the question was not asked.

- **Annex-XIII:** Checklists used for project evaluation by the stakeholders

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**A. Checklist for FRC**

1. Do you know what is the objective of the project?
  - Yes
  - No
2. Do you know how the project is implemented?
  - Yes
  - No
3. Do you think that your role and responsibility in implementing the project is necessary?
  - Yes. How?
  - Yes. Why?
4. Are you satisfied/ happy with your roles and responsibilities in the project?
  - Yes
  - No
5. Do you want to continue to participate in future?
6. What effect did you realise by forming the committee?
  - Capacity building
  - Farmers organisation
  - Project planning, execution and evaluation capacity
  - Can it (structure and working style of FRC) be replicated in other cases/projects?
7. Are you planning to continue this committee for future research?
  - Yes. How
  - No. Why
  - What activities are you planning for sustaining the committee?
8. Do you realise any benefit of including females in the group?
  - Do you think the project could have been better accomplished if FRC would have formed involving either male or female members only?
9. Do you think the new varieties being tested and developed at the research sites are useful for the farmers of the region?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why
10. Is there any change in maize production in the village due to this project?
  - Yes, What
  - No, How
11. Do you think the monitoring and evaluation process in the project was useful?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why
12. Strengths/ benefits of this project
13. Weaknesses of the project
14. What new things do you learn from this project?
15. Please give some suggestion/ feed back for further improvement of the project.

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**B. Checklist for participating farmers.**

- 1 Do you know what is the objective of the project?
  - Yes
  - No
- 2 Do you know how the project is implemented?
  - Yes
  - No
- 3 Do you think that your role and responsibility in implementing the project is necessary?
  - Yes, How
  - Yes, Why
- 4 Are you satisfied/ happy with your roles and responsibilities in the project?

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- Yes
- No
- 5 Do you want to continue to participate in future?
- 6 What effect did you realise by forming the committee?
  - Capacity building
  - Farmers organisation
  - Project planning, execution and evaluation capacity
  - Can it (structure and working style of FRC) be replicated in other cases/projects?
- 7 Are you planning to continue this committee for future research?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why
- 8 What activities are you planning for sustaining the committee?
- 9 Do you realise any benefit of including females in the group?
  - Do you think the project could have been better accomplished if FRC would have formed involving either male or female members only?
- 10 Do you think the new varieties being tested and developed at the research sites are useful for the farmers of the region?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why
- 11 Is there any change in maize production in the village due to this project?
  - Yes. What
  - No. How
- 12 Do you think the monitoring and evaluation process in the project was useful?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why
- 13 Strengths/ benefits of this project
- 14 Weaknesses of the project
- 15 What new things do you learn from this project?
- 16 Please give some suggestion/ feed back for further improvement of the project.

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• **C. Checklist for VDC representatives.**

- 1 Do you know what is the objective of the project?
  - Yes
  - No
- 2 Do you know how the project is implemented?
  - Yes
  - No
- 3 What effect did you realise by forming the committee?
  - Capacity building
  - Farmers organisation
  - Project planning, execution and evaluation capacity
  - Can it (structure and working style of FRC) be replicated in other cases/projects?
- 4 Are you planning to give any support to continue this committee for future research?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why
  - What activities are you planning for sustaining the committee?
- 5 Do you think the new varieties being tested and developed at the research sites are useful for the farmers of the region?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why

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- 6 Is there any change in maize production in the village due to this project?
  - Yes, What
  - No, How
- 7 Do you think the monitoring and evaluation process in the project was useful?
  - Yes, How
  - No, Why
- 8 Strengths/ benefits of this project
- 9 Weaknesses of the project
- 10 Please give some suggestion/ feed back for further improvement of the project.

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• **D. Checklist for field based staff:**

- 1 Do you know what is the objective of the project?
- 2 Do you know how the project is implemented?
- 3 Do you think the new varieties being tested and developed at the research sites are useful for the farmers of the region?
  - If yes, how
  - If not, why not
- 4 Did you realise any intermediary output of the project?
  - Product
  - Process
- 5 What difference do you find between working in this project and your past working/experiences in terms of
  - technology generation
  - scaling up
- 6 Do you think the way of monitoring and evaluation process in the project is useful?
  - Yes/how
  - No/why
- 7 Strengths/benefits of this project
- 8 Weaknesses of the project
- 9 What new things do you learn from this project?
- 10 Please give some suggestion/ feed back for further improvement of the project.

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• **E. Checklist for extension agency.**

- 1 Do you know what is the objective of the project?
- 2 Do you know how the project is implemented?
- 3 Do you think the outputs of this project are useful to your organisation/work?
  - If yes, how
  - If not why not
- 4 Do you think the way of monitoring and evaluation process in the project is useful?
  - Yes/how
  - No/why
- 5 Strengths/benefits of this project
- 6 Weaknesses of the project
- 7 Please give some suggestion/ feed back for further improvement of the project.

**F. Checklist for researchers**

- 1 Do you know what is the objective of the project?
- 2 Do you know how the project is implemented?
- 3 Do you think there is necessary of your roles and responsibilities in implementing the project?
- 4 What do you think about farmers' participation in the project?
  - good/ should be encouraged
  - farmers are giving more/adequate/less responsibility
  - Are farmers capable of fulfilling the responsibilities given?

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- 5 Is your involvement in the project is useful in consolidating the participatory approach in your organisation?
- 6 What is the strength of collaboration?
- 7 Do you think the new varieties being tested and developed at the research sites are useful for the farmers of the region
  - If yes, how
  - If not why
- 8 Do you think the way of monitoring and evaluation process in the project is useful?
  - Yes/how
  - No/why
- 9 Strengths/benefits of this project
- 10 Weaknesses of the project
- 11 Please give some suggestion/ feed back for further improvement of the project.

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**G. Checklist for non-participating farmers**

- 1 Do you know about the implementation of maize research project in the area?
  - Yes
  - No
- 2 Do you know what was the objective of the project?
  - Yes
  - No
- 3 Do you know how the project is implemented?
  - Yes
  - No
- 4 Do you know that there is a committee to implementing this project?
  - Yes, When and How
  - No, Why
- 5 Why you didn't participate?
- 6 Are you planing to participate in future?
- 7 Are you benefiting from the project-knowledge/seed from participating farmers
- 8 Do you think that participating farmers are doing good job for the community and for the region?
  - Yes, In what way.
  - No, Why
- 9 Is there any change in maize production in this village due to this project?
  - Yes
  - No
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- *Progrep (final)-phase I*